

**General Assembly**

Distr.: General
15 August 2005
English
Original: Chinese

Sixtieth session

Item 116 of the provisional agenda*

Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations**Letter dated 12 August 2005 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

With reference to the letters recently addressed to you by Chad and a very few other countries (A/60/192, A/60/193), I have been instructed to solemnly state China's position, as follows:

1. The above-mentioned countries, in brazen violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in defiance of General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI), have once again requested the issue of the so-called "Taiwan's participation in the United Nations" to be considered at the coming session of the General Assembly. They have also requested the consideration of the so-called "proactive role for the United Nations in maintaining peace in the Taiwan Strait". The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn and firmly oppose such a gross encroachment on China's internal affairs.
2. Taiwan is a part of China's territory and has never been a country. There is only one China in the world, and China's sovereignty and territorial integrity brook no division. Though reunification is yet to be realized between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait, the fact that both the mainland and Taiwan belong to one China has never been changed, and this is the status quo of cross-Straits relations. This is an objective reality that nobody can change or deny. To date, more than 160 countries have established diplomatic relations with China. They all recognize the one-China principle and that Taiwan is a part of China. This is also the principle that the United Nations has consistently adhered to.
3. In 1971, at its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted by an overwhelming majority the historic resolution 2758 (XXVI), which stipulated unequivocally that the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China are the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations. Thus was the issue of China's representation in the United Nations solved once and for all. Since Taiwan is a region of China, China's representation in the United Nations naturally includes Taiwan. There is simply no such issue as the so-called "Taiwan's representation in the United Nations". Any attempt to distort or even deny resolution 2758 (XXVI) is futile.

* A/60/150.



4. The United Nations is an intergovernmental organization composed of sovereign States. As a part of China, Taiwan is not eligible to participate, under whatever name, in the United Nations and its specialized agencies. The General Committee of the successive sessions of the General Assembly since 1993 has flatly rejected the inclusion of the so-called issue of "Taiwan's participation in the United Nations" in the agenda of the General Assembly. This has fully demonstrated the determination of the vast number of Member States to safeguard the Charter of the United Nations and resolution 2758 (XXVI). It also shows that the Taiwan authorities will never receive international support in their attempt to split China by raising the so-called issue of "Taiwan's participation in the United Nations".

5. The question of Taiwan is a purely internal matter of China. The position of the Chinese Government on the question of Taiwan is firm and clear. We have consistently adhered to the fundamental principle of "peaceful reunification and one country, two systems" and the "Eight-point Proposal on the Development of Cross-Strait Relations and the Promotion of the Peaceful Reunification of the Motherland". On 4 March 2005, President Hu Jintao set forth four-point guidelines on cross-strait relations under the new circumstances, which have been warmly acclaimed by the compatriots on both sides of the Strait and received wide attention in the world. Adherence to the one-China principle is the cornerstone for developing cross-strait relations and realizing peaceful reunification. We have always advocated cross-strait dialogues and negotiations on the basis of the one-China principle.

Not long ago, Lien Chan, Chairman of the Chinese Kuomintang Party, James Soong, Chairman of the People First Party, and Yu Mu-ming, Chairman of the New Party, paid successful visits to the mainland, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and its General Secretary, Hu Jintao. General Secretary Hu held formal talks with each of them, during which the two sides had a sincere, frank and in-depth exchange of views on major issues relating to cross-strait relations and inter-party ties. These visits help move cross-strait relations towards peace and stability, serve the common interests of people on both sides of the Strait and conform to the aspiration of Taiwan compatriots for peace, stability and development, receiving broad support from people on both sides of the Strait and winning full recognition by the international community.

6. It must be pointed out that in recent years, significant and complex changes have taken place on the island of Taiwan, where the "Taiwan independence" secessionists have intensified their secessionist activities, having serious impacts on the peaceful and stable development of cross-strait relations. This has increasingly become the biggest obstacle to the growth of cross-strait relations, as well as the biggest immediate threat to peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait. For the purpose of opposing and checking Taiwan's secession from China by secessionists in the name of "Taiwan independence", promoting peaceful national reunification, maintaining peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait, preserving China's sovereignty and territorial integrity and safeguarding the fundamental interests of the Chinese nation, the National People's Congress of China adopted the Anti-Secession Law on 14 March this year.

This legislation, while identifying the nature of the Taiwan question, codifies the Chinese Government's basic guidelines on the Taiwan question as well as the relevant major policies and important propositions it has implemented or advanced

over the years. The law also harmonizes the principles and guidelines on the settlement of the Taiwan question in an integrated fashion and embodies our position that, on the premise of one China, any topic can be discussed between the two sides across the Strait. The provisions in the law have given full expression to our consistent position and proposition for the prospect of peaceful reunification with utmost efforts and maximum sincerity, and at the same time have demonstrated the common will of the entire Chinese people to safeguard China's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Anti-Secession Law is a domestic law of China and a defensive measure for safeguarding State sovereignty and territorial integrity and for bringing about the prospect of peaceful reunification. In view of the immense destructiveness of the secessionist activities in the name of "Taiwan independence" to cross-Strait relations and the severe threat they pose to peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait and the Asia-Pacific region at large, the Anti-Secession Law provides for taking non-peaceful means to stop Taiwan's secession from China by the "Taiwan independence" forces. It must be pointed out here that we are willing to strive for peaceful reunification with maximum sincerity and utmost efforts. Nevertheless, no sovereign State can tolerate secession. Non-peaceful means to stop Taiwan's secession from China by the "Taiwan independence" forces will be used only as a last resort, only when our efforts for a peaceful reunification prove completely futile. Therefore, the Anti-Secession Law is of great importance for opposing and checking the reckless secessionist activities in the name of "Taiwan independence", and for maintaining peace, stability and prosperity in the Taiwan Strait and the Asia-Pacific region.

It is the "Taiwan independence" secessionist activities perpetrated by the Taiwan authorities that are the real source of tension in the Taiwan Strait. The Taiwan authorities must abandon their secessionist position and stop all secessionist activities in the name of "Taiwan independence" so that peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait can be maintained. To safeguard State sovereignty and territorial integrity and realize complete national reunification at an early date is the common aspiration and strong will of the 1.3 billion Chinese people, including our Taiwan compatriots. Nobody nor any force can change or stop it.

Respect for State sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in a country's internal affairs are important principles of the Charter of the United Nations, cherished by all countries in the world. China has strictly followed those principles in its relations with other countries. China has never done anything harmful to the interests of the above-mentioned co-sponsor countries, but what those countries have been doing regarding the question of Taiwan under the instigation of the Taiwan authorities has undermined the national interests of China and hurt the feelings of the Chinese people. It has also gravely obstructed the work of the General Assembly. We strongly urge those countries to change their positions, strictly abide by the Charter of the United Nations and resolution 2758 (XXVI) and identify themselves with the great number of Member States on the Taiwan question. We highly appreciate the right position adopted by the United Nations and the vast number of Member States in abiding by the one-China principle. We have every reason to believe that in our just cause of safeguarding State sovereignty and territorial integrity, the Chinese Government and people will continue to receive their understanding and support.

I have the honour to request that the present letter be circulated as a document of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly under item 116 of its provisional agenda.

(Signed) **Wang Guangya**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
and Permanent Representative of the People's Republic
of China to the United Nations
